

## E. P. DOLE WRITES FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13th, 1904.  
Editor Advertiser: It is almost two months since I left Honolulu. It is likely to be another two months before my return, and this morning "the spirit moves me," as the Quakers say, relying upon the courtesy of your paper, to chat a bit with my Island friends. Not that I have anything of particular importance to communicate, but—*you know what Mark Twain said*—"There is no other land like that"—and I don't see how one can live there for years without having an abiding aloha for the land and a goodly portion of its people, and without longing—even in this beautiful city of Washington—to clasp this one and that one by the hand and say, "Howdy?"

As I write these lines Senator Hanna is passing away. In some respects I think his career has had few parallels in American politics. He was a plain business man, a man of large affairs but unknown in the political world, until he had past the meridian of life. Then his personal love for William McKinley led him to devote his tremendous organizing and executive powers to the McKinley campaign, and he became famous as chairman of the Republican National Committee. A rich man and a large employer of labor, he won the confidence of both labor and capital to a greater degree than any other public man in the United States; not as strong with the masses of the people as President Roosevelt, but stronger with these two mighty factors and also with the politicians. In his old age, and without previous training or experience, he developed the qualities of an attractive and convincing public speaker, and which is higher and rarer, the gift of stating propositions with the clearness of self-evident truths. It seems to be the common opinion here that, if his health had been spared and he had wished it, the next Republican nomination and election for the presidency was within his reach, and, certainly, he was the only man in the United States who would have had a ghost of a chance against Mr. Roosevelt. As a lawyer I can't undervalue the services of great lawyers in public life; but good government is not a mere matter of legal knowledge, political tact and brilliant oratory—it is much more a business proposition, a practical, business-like administration of a public trust for the public benefit, and I think it would be improved by a larger number of honest, broad-minded, level-headed business men in public life.

The business which brought me here has taken me to Baltimore frequently. I was there last Wednesday, two days after the fire. The burned district—140 acres in the heart of the city—was guarded by United States soldiers, and within those lines was a great tract of desolation, where property equal to the entire taxable valuation of the Territory of Hawaii had been burned up in thirty hours. But Baltimore, with its southern trade and its great industries and its 600,000 inhabitants, is immensely rich, and has a future even brighter than its past. The fire is not a knock-out blow.

As the business which brought me here is in no way connected with politics or with public affairs, I have not met public men as much as I otherwise naturally would; but, in so far as I have heard Hawaiian affairs talked about, there is a common expression of regret that we have permitted factional differences among ourselves to be carried so far. This opinion, whether we deserve it or not, seems to prevail both in the executive and in the legislative branch of the government, and I think it hurts the good name and the material interests of the Territory more than most of its citizens realize. I have been interested in watching the Panama debate in the Senate, and especially in Senator Tillman of South Carolina. In some respects he is a larger and stronger and more self-controlled George A. Davis. At any rate, he is a character sui generis.

Most of the time the weather has been delightful here. The grip of Jack Frost is a welcome change from mild, eternal June.

I must close.  
With aloha nui to all my friends,  
E. P. DOLE.

## CAPT. RODMAN RECEIVES ORDERS

Lieut. Commander Rodman, captain of the U. S. S. Itou, received orders in yesterday's mail from Washington, instructing him to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station for duty. His orders read:

"Upon the reporting of your relief, Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., you will regard yourself detached from duty at the Naval Station, Honolulu, and from such other duty as may have been assigned to you, proceed by the next steamer leaving Honolulu for Manila, and upon arrival report to the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet for such duty as he may assign you on the station under his command."

Captain Rodman will leave Honolulu on March 4 in the S. S. China. Mrs. Rodman arrived yesterday on the Alameda after a long absence from Honolulu, and will remain here until the captain proceeds to the Philippines, whereupon she will return to the States. Mrs. Rodman is much improved in health.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

"What's wit, anyway?" "Well, a good many people seem to have the idea that wit is the knack of making one person uncomfortable in the presence of others."—Chicago Post.

## MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN

### Executive Committee Hears Report on Finances.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Citizens' Mosquito Committee, consisting of Dr. C. B. Cooper, chairman; Dr. Pratt, P. M. Pond and D. L. Van Dine, was held yesterday afternoon at 1:30. The report of the agent, A. D. Larnach, was read, as was also the report of the Finance Committee. The latter is as follows:

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1904.  
Hon. C. B. Cooper, M. D., Chairman General Committee.

Dear Sir: The finance committee has realized from the first the responsibility resting upon it. A careful and complete record with vouchers has been kept of all financial transactions. Mr. Chas. H. Atherton has carefully audited the accounts to Jan. 1st, 1904, and certified to their correctness. Rigid economy has been practiced in every branch of the work. The various government departments have cheerfully cooperated. We have had wagons from the Road department, assisting in the oiling of catchbasins from the Public Works department and prison labor from the jail. The entire force of Board of Health Inspectors under Dr. Pratt is daily rendering invaluable assistance. The U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station has very greatly aided us. The public press has been very liberal in its support of the movement. Thus it has been possible for us week by week, to get a firmer grasp on the situation and still keep within the limit of our means of cash expenditure.

The committee's agent, Mr. Larnach, has shown ability and unusual judgment in dealing economically with difficult questions of drainage and relief.

The situation of the committee on Jan. 1st, 1904, was substantially as follows, as a result of some three months' work:

RECEIPTS.  
Lump contributions ..... \$198.00  
Monthly pledges .. 597.00  
Total ..... \$795.00

DISBURSEMENTS.  
Organization expense, printing, postage, etc. \$58.75  
Salaries and labor ..... 387.00  
Oil, supplies, etc. .... 53.35  
Sundry bills ..... 28.15  
Total ..... \$527.25

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1904 ..... \$267.75

Now that the work has been carefully mapped out it is increasingly difficult to keep our monthly expenditures below \$200, the approximate amount of our monthly receipts. There are a number of very urgent calls. But the committee has thus far been very cautious in undertaking any considerable outlay.

The departure of Mr. P. R. Helm has deprived the committee of a very useful and able member.

In conclusion let me say that it is the conviction of the committee that an energetic prosecution of the work now in progress will by midsummer show results highly satisfactory to the public at large and will fully justify the labor and expenditure put forth.

P. M. POND,  
Chairman Finance Committee.

The work of the committee up to the recent storm was reported as having been generally successful, but the long siege of rain has made innumerable breeding places in the level districts of the city and vicinity. It has been impossible for the agent to locate all these spots, but those found have been oiled. Some places have been filled up, others drained, and the remainder will be treated as rapidly as possible.

Thousands of adult mosquitoes have already issued, and even though the breeding places were at once removed, these adults would remain in existence for several weeks.

The committee reached the conclusion that it could eliminate all the serious breeding places in six months. The remainder are the ones found ordinarily in dooryards, and the prevention of mosquitoes breeding in these devolves upon the householders themselves. The committee does not assert that in six months the mosquitoes will be exterminated, but contend that efforts for controlling the mosquitoes must be continuous.

The greater part of the work of the committee so far accomplished, was shown at the meeting to have been done only through the hearty co-operation of the Board of Health. All breeding places discovered by the agent have been inspected regularly once a week by the Board of Health inspectors.

To effect a more general use of oil, a spraying machine has been purchased and this spreads the oil evenly over large water areas. On the Alameda yesterday the committee received ten gallons of a special preparation especially recommended for mosquito extermination. This will be given a thorough trial, and if all that is claimed for it is true, it will be substituted for oil.

A tourist from St. Louis, who saw the mosquito exterminators at work a day or two ago, took a photograph to exhibit in the East. He was surprised to find how much interest was taken in the work and said it compared favorably with similar operations he had witnessed in the States.

Visitor—"What a racket the steam makes, clanking through the pipes!" Flat Dweller (shivering)—"Yes, it reminds me of one of Shakespeare's plays." Visitor—"Which—"The Tempest?" Flat Dweller—"No. 'Much Ado About Nothing.'—Town and Country."

## NEGLIGENCE COMES HIGH

### Damages to Donovan of \$800—Federal Court Proceedings.

By a decision of Judge Dole rendered in the United States District Court yesterday, the American schooner WILLIS A. Holden, which was held up at Kahului under attachment in the case, is condemned to pay damages of eight hundred dollars with costs to John M. Donovan, second mate of the vessel, for neglect to care for him properly when injured in the performance of his duty. J. J. Dunne was proctor for libellant, Robertson & Wilder defending the libellee.

On a voyage of the schooner from Newcastle, N. S. W., to the Hawaiian Islands, Donovan was injured while assisting a seaman in taking in the slack of the dunnage while the foresail was being lowered. Owing to the rolling of the vessel the rope, at the rate it was paying down, could not be kept taut. Donovan's foot got entangled in the slack and the rope tightening from the swing of the gaff drew the man into the air for ten feet or more, lacerating one foot to the bone and dropping him on the deck so as to cause minor injuries in different parts of the body. From that time until the schooner reached the island of Maui, about October 13, libellant was disabled and helpless, lying in his bunk and suffering great pain.

The court quotes a number of authorities on the question of the owner's responsibility where negligence of an injured person's fellow-servants is shown. Having found that in this case the sailors letting down the foresail did so more rapidly than two men taking in the slack could safely handle it, the court decides this phase of the case thus:

"The occupation of navigating ships is not regarded as one of 'great and unusual danger,' and in this case there is no evidence that the appliances furnished by the owners for the management of the vessel were not in a reasonably safe condition for the work."

"I find that the vessel and the owners are not liable in damages for the injuries received by libellant in the accident referred to, which injuries were due to the negligence of his fellow-servants and partially, perhaps, to the dangers of the sea."

The second branch of the case consisted of a claim for damages on account of the failure of the schooner, her master and owner to supply libellant with proper surgical treatment at the end of the voyage. On this the court finds the following law:

"A seaman injured in the service of his vessel, even though the injury be the result of ordinary negligence on his part, is entitled to be taken care of at the expense of the vessel until the end of the voyage and longer if necessary to effect a cure, so far as the same can be done by the use of the ordinary medical means."

The WILLIS A. Holden arrived at Kahului about October 4th or 5th, for custom house entry, and immediately went to Kaanapali, her port of destination, arriving there October 6th. There was no complaint by libellant as to the care and attention he received on the voyage, the captain affording him such medical treatment as his knowledge and the resources of the ship permitted. A physician believed by Donovan to be a quarantine officer gave him advice with some treatment, and on and until including October 9th, other than which he received no further medical attention aboard the schooner. The captain claimed he had the Government physician at Kaanapali—who, as he said, came aboard to examine the crew—look at Donovan's foot and that this doctor treated the foot on the 7th, 8th and 10th of October, besides sending medicine to the ship by the captain on the 13th. Judge Dole suspects that the captain confused the names Kahului and Kaanapali.

Donovan was discharged on the 13th and he testified he was not sent to any hospital, but that the captain put him off from time to time when he had asked for a permit to go to a hospital. The captain to a certain extent contradicted him on this point. Donovan left the ship immediately upon his discharge, going ashore at Kaanapali and thence in a carriage to Lahaina. There he consulted Dr. Molony and paid him six dollars for dressing his foot. He reached the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu on October 17 and remained there until November 24.

Dr. Walters gave expert testimony on an X-ray examination of Donovan's foot. Dr. Mays also testified of the injury, both doctors agreeing that the injury was permanent. The evidence does not show to the court whether the delay between the arrival of the vessel and Donovan's entrance to the hospital "may have prejudiced his chances of recovery, but it was the duty of the ship to have obtained for him, without unnecessary delay, surgical attention and a chance to have such treatment as might be necessary to a possible cure. I find that this duty was neglected by the master."

MORE SENTENCES.

Judge Dole sentenced two more of the Ten Dollar Club members for conspiracy. Mori was given a sentence of four months, and Abe six months' imprisonment. Abe was a student of Oahu College and had studied law, facts that the court deemed to enhance his guiltiness.

NEW CITIZENS.

The following named were admitted to United States citizenship by Judge Dole: Antonio de Souza, Jose Silva, Manuel Ferreira and Jos. Muniz, Portugal; Emilio Pankratz, Germany, and August W. Johanson, Finland.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

The attitude of Congress on the franchise question is likely to cause a loss to Honolulu of some public utilities which were soon to be given the city. The parties behind the Diamond gas franchise had made all arrangements to install a plant in the city and supply fuel gas to the residents, and the necessary capital had been promised by California men. The difficulty which the Hawaiian Electric Co. franchise is encountering in Congress is likely to put a quietus for the present on the gas proposition, as the promoters are unwilling to accept a franchise for a shorter term than that granted by the legislature. The Hawaiian Electric is operating now without any legal right to do so, as their old franchise has expired. The local company has already made a reduction in rates in accordance with the act of the legislature.

Private advices from Washington received on the Alameda indicate that the gas franchise will have the same hard road to travel as did the electric grant. With the former, however, it works greater hardship as capital is loath to enter an enterprise where the corporate life is likely to be short and subject to the whims of a future legislative body. The question of franchises is becoming a vital one and the action of Congress is being watched with keen interest by the commercial interests of Honolulu. Not only is the gas franchise likely to be tied up in Congress but also the Kauai railroad company which was to have been floated.

### PLANTATION OUTLOOK.

Plantation reports have interested Honolulu people more than any other thing during the week. Of the meetings held, the reports have been eminently satisfactory, and the satisfaction is reflected by the upward tendency of the stocks. The Irwin plantations made no public reports but as the stock is held by a very few people it is taken for granted that the year's work has satisfied the stockholders.

Both Waialua and Ewa reports are flattering. Ewa starts the new year with a balance of nearly a million dollars and should get through the season without overdrafts on her agents. Ewa earned enough last year to pay a dividend of nearly fourteen per cent, and she may do this coming year provided there is no drop in sugar. Ewa is now quoted at \$20 and few shares are offered at that figure. The last sales were at \$18.50 and \$19 is bid, with no offerings. An effort was made yesterday to purchase the stock in San Francisco but there was none obtainable. Ewa would probably be quoted even higher but for the fact of the announced decision of the directors to maintain a reserve fund, and there is no promise of an increase in the dividend rate for some time to come.

Waialua also went from \$35 to \$38 per share on the strength of the published report. Waialua has paid the cost of clearing now and it is expected that she may pay a dividend this year. Prospects for the next crops at both Oahu plantations are good. Kahuku's showing was also of the best. The stock is now offered just at par.

What increases the confidence in the plantations as a whole is the almost unanimous report on the part of managers of reductions in cost of production and the outline of a further plan of economy in the future.

### PIONEER MILL.

A meeting of the Pioneer Mill Co. was held yesterday and the following report presented by Manager Barkhausen:

Crop 1903.—This amounted to 123,470 tons of cane or 16,672 tons of sugar. The percentage of sucrose was higher and the mill work better than during the previous year; instead of 8 tons of cane per ton of sugar as in 1902, only 7.477 tons of cane per ton of sugar were required during the last season; the yield per acre was nearly 8 tons against about 5.5 tons in 1902.

Crop 1904.—Cold nights and stormy weather seriously interfered with the growth of the cane during last winter, resulting in a loss which I estimate at approximately 12,000 tons of cane. Following is the area to be taken off:

2000 acres of plant cane.  
300 acres of ratoons.

Total 2300 acres.

My estimate for this crop is 125,000 tons of cane or 16,500 tons of sugar, basing the latter calculation on last year's juice and mill work.

Crop 1905.—This will, under normal conditions, yield about 22,000 tons of 96 deg. sugar, to be taken off:

2200 acres of plant cane.  
600 acres of ratoons.

Total 2800 acres.

Improvements.—The increased area of cane land taken under cultivation during the last year will account for the expenditures of clearing land, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, etc. Prospecting for water by tunneling in the mountains has been continued and proves to be a profitable investment. The water supply has been increased during the year by about three million gallons, making a total of seven and one-half million gallons of mountain water derived from three different sources:

Kauaia tunnel furnishing 5 1-2 million gallons.  
Kohala tunnel, furnishing 1 1-2 million gallons.  
Honokahua tunnel, furnishing 1-2 million gallons.

The total expenditure for this quantity of water is \$21,485.42, or \$2860 per million gallons. Taking as a base the rent to be paid for the Honokahua water, viz.: \$3000 per one million gallons per year, our own supply developed by tunneling, would represent a value of \$338,400. The prospects for a further increase during the coming year are excellent.

Expenditures for permanent improvements during the coming year will include flumes, ditches and reservoirs for about 1000 acres of new land. This will nearly take in the balance of all of the available cane land, bringing the total acreage of the plantation under cultivation, to about 6000 acres.

The Honokahua ditch is almost ready for the water. Scarcity of labor, rain and other unforeseen complications have delayed its completion beyond all expectation.

There has been little activity in the street this last week, although there is demand for Waialua and Ewa. Hawaiian Commercial—200 shares are offered for sale in San Francisco. Reports of the remaining plantations are being awaited with much interest, particularly of those estates about which little has been given out during the year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting of the bankers yesterday morning the rate of New York Exchange was reduced from fifty to forty cents. This rate corresponds with the San Francisco rate. Arrangements have been made by the Bank of Hawaii to issue drafts at the same rate as is charged for postal money orders. This will be a convenience to Hawaii in many ways. The wireless has been having difficulty with the government over the payment of the subsidy. An arrangement will probably be perfected by which the company agrees to pay a fine for every day the line is not in working order. H. M. von Holt has sold a portion of the Luahale lands recently purchased by him from the government for \$32,100 to J. M. Dowsett for \$22,300. The remaining portion of the same land he sold to J. A. McCandless and L. L. McCandless for \$10,000. The deed has been recorded also of the sale of the portion bought by McCandless to A. C. Dowsett and O. St. John Gilbert and Lee St. John Gilbert for \$15,000.

## MARINES ARE WELL FIXED.

The Marines are just beginning to enjoy life in Honolulu. Comfortable quarters have finally been fixed up for them at the Naval Station and the soldiers of the navy don't care much whether Congress gives them an appropriation for a new building or not. There is expectation of an appropriation of \$5,000 and new quarters may be built on the Walkiki side of the Naval Station some time in the future.

What three weeks ago was a dirty shed with coal dust covered floors and ceilings of cobwebs is today a little city of homes. The new barracks are large and airy and almost handsomely furnished. Uncle Sam treats his soldiers and marines well and although there was but little money with which to do the work it has been made to go a long way.

The marines are more than glad that they are not living in tents, as had been originally intended. Even in the coal shed they had a pretty hard time during the first few days heavy rains, after their arrival, and they would have been flooded out of tents. Their quarters now are as comfortable as those of a first class hotel, even though they are living in a coal shed. The floors which were covered inches deep with coal dust, when they arrived, are now as clean as a parlor floor and the shed is hardly recognizable. The sleeping quarters of the men are in two long rooms partitioned off from the

rest of the barracks. Every marine has a white enamel bed of his own and there are fifty of them altogether. To each bed is a mosquito netting and also other necessary conveniences. Uncle Sam is not stingy when it comes to providing for his marines. To the rear of the sleeping quarters is the kitchen. In it is a huge range, for the men do their own cooking and baking. Just outside the kitchen are the dining tables, for the men take their meals with little formality. To the left of the dining room a bath house has been fixed up with showers. Adjoining this a room is being prepared for the tailor and the barber. The company of marines has its own barbers and tailor and the former is already doing a good business at an improvised stand. There is also a canteen at which no liquors are sold. But a full supply of tobacco and other articles used by the marines is kept on hand and the profits of the canteen go to replenish the mess fund. The boys also have a pool table and library and other devices for passing away the time.

The marines are drilled every morning for an hour. Guard mount is at nine o'clock and an hour later the men are taken out for a drill. The marines are armed like the army with Krag-Jorgensen. There is also a guard house for unruly soldiers but it has not been used yet. Guards patrol the Naval Station day and night and the property of the United States is being well protected.

## MEMORIAL TO WATERHOUSE

### Loving Friends Pay Him Tribute.

Friends and admirers of the late Henry Waterhouse paid generous tribute to his memory at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon. The memorial services were in charge of W. W. Hall, a life-long friend of the deceased, and Mr. Waterhouse was held up as an example for young and old to follow. After a brief song service, R. H. Trent opened the service with prayer.

W. W. Hall paid a glowing tribute to the deceased. He said that Mr. Waterhouse had not been born in the islands, but came here in the early fifties and he had lived side by side with him for fifty years. In the early days there were fewer foreign families and the boys were brought up as brothers, so he came to know Mr. Waterhouse intimately. Mr. Hall spoke of the splendid work done by Mr. Waterhouse, of his Christian bearing, his gentleness and honesty. He spoke also of his love for the Hawaiians, his intimate knowledge of their language and his work among them, paying a high tribute to the character of the deceased.

W. C. Woodson said he esteemed it as one of his highest privileges to be known as a friend of Mr. Waterhouse. He had been met by him thirty-nine years ago upon landing at Honolulu and for three and a half years was domiciled with the Waterhouse family, so that they were brought up almost as brothers. He spoke of the great help and advice Mr. Waterhouse was always ready to give to others and said: "His Christian life and bearing was always uniform; when Henry Waterhouse died a noble man passed away, but he left behind a legacy which must be envied by every young man in the community and which will be a stimulus for all of us and a model to copy and pattern after."

Captain Bray spoke also of the kindly aid Mr. Waterhouse always extended to everyone and told of the ready assistance he had received when he desired to leave the sea and take employment in Honolulu. Robert Law said that what impressed him was not so much the man's knowledge of the Hawaiian language as his command of English. He said that so perfect was his language and his enunciation that he might have been a professor in English. His culture, refinement, and the gentle, loving manner also impressed him.

Rev. G. L. Pearson spoke of how Mr. Waterhouse had entered into the burdens of the church and helped to clear his path of difficulties. He illustrated the scriptural saying: "Bear one another's burdens." The secret of his happy life, Mr. Pearson said was found in the fact that Christ was in him, he was a thorough Christian. Secretary H. C. Brown said that Mr. Waterhouse had impressed him as the kind of a man an English nobleman should be; he was helpful and sincere and cheerful always. He was always hospitable and often invited young men—perfect strangers who had no place to spend Christmas or Thanksgiving—to his own home.

Rev. David A. I. said Mr. Waterhouse was a real Christian, he had taught at Kawaiahaeo Sunday school and his advice was always eagerly sought and followed. C. J. Day said Mr. Waterhouse had been always the same; quiet, unassuming and unobtrusive. No one ever felt afraid in his presence.

R. H. Trent said he had known him in a business way and told of how Mr. Waterhouse had quietly gone about to help others. He said that Mr. Waterhouse did not believe in memorial services but while he was alive often sent letters of praise and encouragement to those who might be discouraged. Theo. Richards, John Martin and others also paid a tribute to the deceased.

## KATSUNUMA'S WAR CHANCES

Dr. Katsunuma, the veterinary and interpreter, is, it is reported, going to take the next steamer for Japan. Whether he goes there for the patriotic purpose of joining the Japanese military or on private business, is not known. As he is a naturalized American, it is very doubtful if the Japanese government would accept his services in the event of his offering them for the war. It is, however, certain that he would be assigned to a corps of cavalry as a Veterinary Surgeon-Major, should he be accepted, and would prove himself extremely useful in this capacity.—Hawaii Shippo.

## LABORERS GIVE TO WAR FUND

The Japanese War Fund Committee has received the first contribution from plantation laborers. It is from 157 laborers, men and women, in the Niuli plantation of Kohala, Hawaii. The total amount received is \$325.75, making an average of \$3.35 per laborer. The largest single contribution was \$50.00, while the smallest was \$1.00. If this initial contribution can be considered as a criterion for those from laborers elsewhere throughout the islands, it would not be surprising if the total amount raised here would reach over ten thousand dollars.—Hawaii Shippo.